

# THE CAPE WEEKLY TRIBUNE AND THE CAPE COUNTY HERALD

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JAMES P. WHITESIDE, Editor.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

## THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

Chief Justice Woodson of the Missouri Supreme Court, in a decision a few days ago declaring the Sunday newspaper legal, held that it was not only right to publish a newspaper on Sunday, but found the Sunday paper to be an actual necessity.

Justice Woodson says that the toiling masses have but one day of rest—Sunday—and during that day they read more than they do during the remainder of the week, and in this manner they acquire knowledge and learn what the world is doing.

In the opinion of Justice Woodson, the Sunday newspaper has a greater value and a more potent influence than the newspaper printed during the week days. In his opinion, he says:

The great service the press is rendering to humanity is performed on Sunday as well as upon Monday or upon any other day of the week, and its beneficence is more potent on the former than on the latter, for the simple reason that the toiling masses have more time to read the papers on Sunday and therefore acquire greater knowledge and information from them on that day than upon any other day of the week.

Any Doubting Thomas can find the truth in Justice Woodson's contention by surveying his own household. People read their Sunday newspapers more thoroughly, because they have more time to read. Reading is most enjoyed when the reader knows there is no work before him. That is proved in the circulation statements of all newspapers. Compare the daily circulation of a newspaper with the same newspaper's Sunday circulation, and you will find there is as much truth as there is law in Justice Woodson's statements.

The man who says he doesn't read Sunday newspapers occupies a similar position to the old darkey, who refused to go 'possum hunting on the Sabbath, because he reserved that day "fo, visitin' the pahnson's hen roost."

## FOOLS AND THEIR WAR TALK.

A crowd of one-horse statesmen, near maniacs and general nuisances, dubbing themselves the National Security League, are storming every city in the United States, prating about preparedness.

It is proper to be properly prepared, but like all things, there should be a limit. If the United States remains out of the European war, and it now seems evident that she will, it will be a long time before big armies and navies will be needed again.

If the European war should stop tomorrow every nation that has been engaged in it would be bankrupt. If the conflict continues another year, the countries, their armies and their financial standing, will compare favorably with Coney and his historic aggregation, which marched on Washington during Cleveland's administration.

The lesson the United States learned by the European war has turned the country from one extreme to another. It is probably true that the United States would have been unable to defend herself against Germany or England, had a declaration of war been made by either of those countries against the United States one year ago.

But the worst danger to the United States has passed. None of the warring nations is as strong today as it was in August, 1914. Their armies have been depleted, the navies damaged and the finances almost wiped up. If the United States does not permit a few wolves of the Roosevelt type to force this country into the present conflict no European country will be able to make war against the United States in twenty-five years.

When there was a real danger, the United States maintained virtually no standing army. But now that the danger has been obliterated, it is going insane about militarism. If the United States enters the present war, its present plans for creating a huge army and navy will not be realized until the conflict is over, and if it remains out of the war, it will have years of peace in which to build a military organization, which should be kept within the bounds of sanity.

An adequate army and navy are essential to the welfare of this or any other nation, but a fanatical desire to have the greatest army and navy in the world is neither profitable nor necessary. It was a contest of this kind that precipitated the European war, and the nations involved have spent many months repenting.

## IS ROOSEVELT TO OPPOSE WILSON?

According to political writers in Washington, Col. Theodore Roosevelt is going to be nominated for president by the Republicans in Chicago next June. It is a forgone conclusion that Woodrow Wilson will be selected by the Democrats in convention at St. Louis.

The principal opposition to Woodrow Wilson just now is based on the charge that he is pro-British, and present indications are that this will be his handicap in his campaign next year. But if the predictions come true that Col. Roosevelt is to be nominated, what would be the result?

Whatever may have been President Wilson's sympathies, he has been an advocate of peace, while the Colonel has demanded war, and he insisted that hostilities first be declared against Germany.

In speculating on the outcome of the next Presidential campaign, the effect of the European war cannot be overlooked. Americans of German origin naturally are in sympathy with the German cause, just as Americans of English descent favor British.

There are in America approximately two-thirds as many people of German ancestry as there are native Germans in Germany. According to Government statistics, there are approximately 45,000,000 people in this country who are German-Americans. On a basis of the usual estimates, one-ninth of this total number would be eligible to vote, which would mean 9,000,000 voters.

When political prophets attempt to forecast the result of next summer's campaign, without giving due consideration to the German-American vote, their prognostications are no more reliable than those of the goose-bone weather prophet.

The German-American is going to forget party ties this campaign if one party selects a candidate more desirable than the other. The German-Americans are going to vote in a lump, and the candidate that gets this support, is going to be elected president.

## THE BRITISH DISTRESS SIGNAL.

The recommendation of President Wilson that Congress establish a merchant marine has been received in London with a loud protest. The London Graphic, the mouthpiece of the government, is particularly distressed.

"Reference to the revival of the Ship Purchase Bill," says the Graphic, "is ominous. If President Wilson has in mind some scheme for the acquisition of the German ships now interned in American harbors our government should not lose a moment in intimating in the friendliest spirit that the Allies cannot consent to any transaction which would enrich the German coffers and undo the work of our navy."

If Congress decides to create a merchant marine, the United States will not consult the Allies or the chiefs in London. To begin with, it is no concern of England or anyone else from whom we buy, or when we buy.

If the United States wants a merchant marine, she will merely consult the countries that have ships to sell. If Germany has more ships than it needs, Uncle Sam will consult with Germany and not with England, and what this country buys from Germany, she will take home, whether the Allies groan or not.

While it may appear to be undiplomatic, if not unethical, to speak in disrespect of the dying, yet we must call attention to our evening contemporary's cackle over its receipt of another subscription. Every time it adds a new reader, it adds another carrier boy and then attempts to negotiate another loan.

According to a press dispatch, the German Kaiser has not laughed heartily in a year. May be he hasn't heard that Henry Ford is on his way.

# EXPERT HERE TO LOCATE WATER IN THE NORMAL WELL

Rolla School of Mines Teacher Advises Powder Explosion to Get Water.

SHAFT IS NOW 1615 FEET DEEP, BUT DRY

Explosion Will Start Water Flow, Says Geologist, After A Look.

As a last resort in order to obtain a flow of water from the well now being drilled at the Normal School sufficient to supply the various departments of the school with pure water, a heavy charge of powder may be exploded at the bottom of the bore more than 1700 feet below the earth's surface.

This action probably will be taken, if the water supply is not obtained in any other way, on the advice of M. E. Wilson, of Rolla, Mo., who is connected with the state department of geology and mines.

Mr. Wilson spent yesterday afternoon at the Normal School conferring with the school officials and the contractor who is digging the well, seeking to determine the best way to obtain the required amount of water from the well.

Last night he declared that the well at Normal School has encountered an extraordinary condition and said that the shaft already has passed through strata that should have given the required amount of water. These strata simply have failed to produce.

Mr. Wilson came to the Cape at the request of Louis Houck, president of the Board of Regents of the school, to advise with the officers and well men as to what to do with the Normal School's well.

A flow of 60 gallons a minute is wanted. The water is to be circulated through all the school buildings. It is to be used in all the laboratories and in the dormitories at the school instead of the water that is supplied by the Public Utilities company. The utilities company, when the well is completed, will be required to furnish only fire protection at the Normal School.

Mr. Wilson arrived at noon yesterday from St. Louis and at the Normal School found that the shaft of the well has already been sunk 1615 feet into the ground.

The drill already has gone several feet into what is known as the Roubidoux stratum of sandstone which was supposed to furnish all the water that is wanted.

The stratum was entered at a depth of 1575 feet and the forty feet of digging in that material has increased the depth of water in the well only 26 feet over the depth at which the water stood before.

Several days ago, when the well had been driven 1500 feet deep and the contract was finished, the water flow was only 14 or 15 gallons a minute. The work was abandoned until a new contract was signed to have the bore sent from 50 to 500 feet deeper. The contract specified that the well should be stopped as soon as the proper amount of water was found and the payment was to be at the rate of \$3 a foot. At that time the drill was working in a hard stratum of rock, in which very little water was obtained.

Mr. Wilson yesterday advised the well drill men and the school authorities to send the shaft 100 feet deeper and in the event that the right amount of water is not obtained, to try loosening some of the casings about the well at levels where a flow was obtained, so as to accumulate the water flow from all the water yielding strata.

If this should not be successful, he counseled the use of the explosion. The effect of the explosion at the bottom of the well would be to create a large pocket of loosened sandstone material that would aid the flow of the water into that part of the strata.

The water that is obtained in the Roubidoux sandstone stratum is stored in the ground in the Ozark mountains, where the strata comes to the surface. It is filtered through that formation on its way to the point immediately below the Normal School that is pierced by the well. From its break at the surface in the Ozarks, the stratum takes a steep dip down into the earth.

Mr. Wilson early this morning departed for St. Louis.

Several days ago, Professor W. S. Dearnont, president of the Normal declared that if the additional 500 feet of drilling made no return, the well would be abandoned.

E. H. Barger came up from Sikeston to the Cape Sunday and visited friends here.

# Minister Buys A Possum Thinking It Was A Rabbit

Rev. Salinger Admits His Mistake When Capt. Bridges Insists that a Bunny never Wears a Long Tail.

Rev. Johannes Salinger, retired Episcopal clergyman, discovered yesterday that he would not know a rabbit if he met one in a butcher shop. He thought he bought one yesterday afternoon, but upon arriving at his home on North Frederick street, he was told that his "rabbit" was a possum.

Dr. Salinger simply dotes on fried rabbit. He has often boasted that he could eat rabbit three times a day for a year and occasionally consume a rabbit sandwich between meals.

While taking his usual stroll yesterday afternoon, his attention was attracted to an array of rabbits, hanging out in front of a butcher shop.

"Oh, Ho!" he sighed, as he started to cross the street and get better acquainted with them.

"Wouldn't they make a tempting dish for Sunday dinner?" remarked the clergyman to a clerk.

"One of those properly cooked would make a man's hair curl," answered the clerk. But Mr. Salinger walked on without making a purchase.

Upon arriving at his home, he informed his cousin, his housekeeper, what he had seen in front of the butcher shop.

"Well, I was just wondering what to get for dinner tomorrow," she said. "Why didn't you buy a rabbit?"

That was enough. Dr. Salinger had wanted his cousin to say exactly what she did. Before she could take advantage of a woman's prerogative and change her mind, he got under his hat and started back to the butcher shop.

After scrutinizing the wild game offering, Dr. Salinger picked up what he thought was a rabbit, and asked a clerk what it was worth. "Wrap it up," he said when he learned that it was only six bits.

Dr. Salinger hurried back home with what he felt sure was a swamp rabbit.

"Well, is that a swamp rabbit?" asked the clerk's cousin. "I never knew what they looked like before."

While Rev. Salinger and his housekeeper were discussing whether to fry or broil the "rabbit," Capt. Harry W. Bridges, who boards at the minister's home, reached the house.

"Ah, ha!" he exclaimed. "We are going to eat possum, are we?"

"Why, you don't mean to say you caught a possum?" asked the clergyman of the Cape County Legislator.

"Oh, no; you must have caught one. That will be enough for the family," remarked the Captain with a sneer, because Capt. Bridges just naturally detests possum.

"Wh-a-a-a!" cried Dr. Salinger. "You don't mean to say this is a possum? Mercy! I thought it was a swamp rabbit."

Capt. Bridges enjoyed the incident fully as much as if he had sold an insurance policy. And while he was explaining to Dr. Salinger that a rabbit did not wear a long tail, Albert Wibbenmeyer, who also lives at the Salinger home, arrived.

"Mr. Wibbenmeyer, would you call this a rabbit or a possum?" asked the minister, holding the animal up by the tail.

"For the love of Mike," exclaimed Wibbenmeyer, "who brought that pesky possum in here?"

"I guess the 'I's have it," mumbled the minister.

But just to demonstrate that a man is master of his own home, Dr. Salinger will serve possum and sweet potatoes today.

# BRIDGES REELECTED HEAD OF YEOMEN

Lodge Will Give Masque Ball to Members on New Year's Eve.

Capt. Harry W. Bridges was re-elected Honorable Foreman at the annual election of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen in the lodge rooms in the Cahoon building, last night.

The other officers chosen, are Louis Ische, Jr., Master of Ceremonies; Mrs. J. H. Price, Correspondent; Miss Golden McKinley, Chaplain; Mrs. Vendeleen Huttman, Overseer; Mrs. D. H. Harper, Lady Rowena; Miss Mattie Reeves, Sentinel. Mrs. J. H. Price, who was re-elected Correspondent, was

# X-MAS BUSINESS RUSH HOLDS UP FACTORY PLANS

Sam'l M. Carter Believes Merchants Will Boost After Jan. 1.

MEN ARE SAVING THEIR TAX MONEY THIS MONTH

Committeemen Find It Hard To Confer on Shoe Factory Finances.

A majority of the members of the Commercial Club's special committee empowered and authorized to devise ways and means for raising money to finance a \$25,000 addition to the shoe factory have indicated their disinterest in the project by neglecting to attend a meeting at the request of their chairman, President Samuel M. Carter.

When Mr. Carter communicated with all the members of the committee at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, he said yesterday, he obtained a promise from all that they would try to attend a session to be held two hours later.

R. L. Lamkin was the only committeeman who appeared prepared to discuss shoe factory finances. The others who did not attend were John L. Miller, C. W. Stehr and William F. Bergmann.

President Carter yesterday afternoon said that he intended to try to get the committee together again today, but his hopes were not sanguine, for, he said, he anticipated that the men would be busily engaged with their Saturday business rush.

Mr. Carter also remarked that it is the merchants, in the last analysis, from whom most of the work and hoisting toward the shoe factory addition must emanate, if the project is to be accomplished.

He declared that the proposed endeavor to collect donations on the basis of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of city property from the owners was not a definitely adopted scheme either by the committee or the club. He was non-committal as to the prospects of that scheme and agreed to the suggestion that it was not exactly meeting with spontaneous and unanimous approval from the public.

He said the reason the business men, the merchants and others who will be expected to comprise the main stay of the fight for the shoe factory finances, are not more active at this time is because of their Christmas rushes.

"They are all busy getting their Christmas features stock ready and handling that trade," he said, "and it is hard to expect them to break away for this other matter."

"In addition to that feature, I have a notion a great many of the business men are now saving their money in preparation for taxpaying time. That is an essential feature."

"After the first of the year, when business is not so rushing in January, they will have more time for that activity."

Henry A. Willer, son of Judge W. H. Willer of Haazig, yesterday had improved considerably. He has been seriously ill for the last few days and for some time had been confined to his bed.

commended by the lodge for her excellent work.

The Lady Rebecca, in charge of the sick, guard and watchman, who are chosen by the Honorable Foreman, were not named by Capt. Bridges last evening. He stated that he would announce his selections at the next regular meeting.

It was announced last night that the lodge would give a masque ball on New Year's Eve in the lodge hall, and Louis Ische, Jr., and Dr. J. C. Vorbeck were chosen as a committee to make arrangements for the entertainment.

Addresses were made by Capt. Bridges, H. H. Haas, Dr. J. C. Vorbeck, J. H. Price, Mrs. D. H. Harper, Miss McKinley and Mr. Metzger, who is Correspondent of the Jackson Homestead, which was recently organized.

J. H. Price, in his report last night, stated that the lodge now had 197 members in good standing, an increase of 150 during the past twelve months. While the local branch of the Yeomen is but three years old, it holds the record for rapid growth. The number of members initiated during the past year is as large, in proportion to the territory, as any Homestead in the order.

Following a banquet served by the lady members of the organization, the members and guests spent more than two hours dancing. Banquets and dancing are a part of each meeting.

# ATTENTION FARMER!

We are now paying  
30 cts. per hundred  
pounds for regular county  
scrap iron. Rush  
yours into us while this  
price lasts.

Ruehmann Hide & Fur Co.

North Main St.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.

# GASOLINE HIKES TO 19c GAL; 1c STUCK ON TODAY

Price Nearly Doubles in Last 8 Weeks—Was 10c—Oils To Rise.

STANDARD OIL FORCES  
LOCAL DEALERS HAND

Indicates Trust Is Through  
Squeezing Independent  
Refiner in Mo.

The price of gasoline is within one cent of having been doubled in the Cape within the last six weeks—or two months, it became known yesterday when the Standard Oil Co. served notice upon local dealers of an advance of another cent in the price per gallon.

The price of gasoline now temporarily is—or rather yesterday was—19 cents a gallon at retail. It is from 11 to 16 cents a gallon wholesale.

Two months ago, automobile owners in the Cape were buying their petrol for 10 cents a gallon.

Automobile dealers and supply men expect the price to soar even higher and they say there is no help for it. The price simply is fixed by the Standard Oil and they are helpless.

Automobile supply men who discussed the raise in the price of "gas" so rapidly in the last few weeks, yesterday declared that the raise comes on the end of a fight that the Standard has been waging against the independents since it returned to the state of Missouri to do business.

Two months ago, the price of gasoline had been comparatively steady at 10 cents a gallon, they said, but after that period, the rate began jumping up a cent and two cents at a time.

A year ago, before the fight on the independents was started, the price of gasoline was around 18 cents a gallon, retail. Two years ago, it was about 23 cents a gallon. The fight waged by the Standard brought the price down, by several successive cuts, until it is a known fact that many independents were forced to quit.

There are some independent oil and gasoline men selling in the Cape and other sections of Southeast Missouri and they have been operating at a loss, it is said. The price of the independents is following the Standard's price on its upward course. Yesterday the independent gasoline was still 18 cents, but is expected to jump to 19 cents today.

Garage men in the Cape also expect the price of lubricating oils and cylinder oils to rise along with the price of gasoline. They declare that such a rise would be natural if it is necessary to advance the price of gasoline.

There are seven automobile supply houses in the Cape that put a large majority of the gasoline into automobiles in this community. Their records will show that the advance of 9 cents over the price two months ago, means a large additional expense to automobile owners and drivers in the Cape.

The volume of gasoline business for the Cape for a month is calculated in the hundreds of dollars and to double the price means a heavy drain upon the motorists' purse.

In addition to the use of gasoline in automobiles, the advance is a burden upon every housewife who still uses her gasoline stove. Many farm-

# FOOD INQUIRING TO FOLLOW POISONING

State Deputy Inspector Sends  
The Tribune Story To  
His Chief.

The circumstances under which Mrs. Ella Beisswinger and her daughter, Miss Nellie Beisswinger, were poisoned Monday evening by eating brain sausage will be taken up by the State Pure Food and Drug Department.

A report of the ptomaine poisoning as it appeared in The Tribune yesterday will be sent today to State Food and Drug Commissioner F. H. Fricke at St. Louis, by G. B. Cook of Fredericktown, deputy commissioner under Fricke.

Commissioner Fricke may order an inquiry into the poison case to learn why the food that the two women ate was poisoned. Cook said last night when in the Cape.

"I shall send this report to the Commissioner at once and it is probable that I may be back here within a few days, if it is decided to have an investigation," he said.

"If there was anything wrong with the meat, it doubtless was due to accident, as such a thing will happen sometimes, but the pure food department often requires an investigation of the facts to ascertain the conditions under which the food was prepared and possibly to correct any bad or unsanitary condition that may lead to such slips in preparing meats."

Mr. Cook arrived in the Cape yesterday afternoon from Caruthersville, Sikeston and several other towns in the southern counties. He will depart for Fredericktown this morning.

Miss Nellie Beisswinger yesterday virtually had completely recovered from the attack of ptomaine poison which she had suffered early Tuesday morning. Her mother, however, yesterday still was confined to her bed and last night it was said she was regaining her strength slowly. Her recovery is expected in a few more days, however.

Miss Nellie Beisswinger is a student at the Cape Normal School, where she is a senior. She was able to attend her mother yesterday.

The funeral of Dr. George W. Tarlton, veteran Cape County physician, who died suddenly Monday morning at his home on West Broadway, was held yesterday afternoon. Services were held at the family residence and burial was in the Lorraine cemetery. Dr. Tarlton had been a practicing physician for 34 years and was known by a great many people in this section of the state.

Barrett Cotner has returned from a business trip to St. Louis.

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One automobile man last night remarked that his automatic measuring device for dispensing and recording gallons of gasoline, in the last eight months has checked off about 15,000 to 14,000 gallons of "gas."

He said his garage was one of the lightest gasoline selling places in town at that figure.

Automobile men here have been condemning the proposal of President Wilson's message to Congress in which it is proposed to tax each horse power of an automobile 50 cents and place an excise tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline. This is done as a so-called war tax.